

Amusements To-Night.
THEATRE—8—*Heart and Hand.*
GRAND OPERA—8—*Her Alibi.*
MAISON—8—*Quatre Femmes.*
WILSON'S GARDENS—8—*Excelsior.*
OPERA HOUSE—8—*Three's a Crowd.*
STAR THEATRE—8—*Francisco da Rimini.*
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—*Madame Butterfly.*
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—*Rip Van Winkle.*
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—*Prologue of a Day.*
330-ST. THEATRE—8—*A Friendly Tip.*

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILK.

Seventy-five rooms at the Palms Mountain House, Englewood, Colo., on the Hudson are offered, with board at \$1.50 per week, including the Hudson.

STUR HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.
 Will remain open until September 20. Trains from Long Island City leave at 8:35 a. m. and 4:45 p. m.

THE WALKING-CANE SILK UMBRELLA.
 La Parra's.
 Name on handle of each umbrella.
 Price, six dollars. Sold by all dealers.
 ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO., Sole Makers.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
 All advertisements inserted for less than one week will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line. Advertisements inserted for more than one week will be charged at the rate of 7 cents per line. Advertisements inserted for more than one month will be charged at the rate of 5 cents per line. Advertisements inserted for more than one year will be charged at the rate of 3 cents per line. Advertisements inserted for more than one year will be charged at the rate of 3 cents per line.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Foreign: The Crowell Line steamer Canina, from New-York, August 30, for Halifax, was totally wrecked yesterday on Gull Island, in the mouth of St. Mary's Bay, in the southeastern part of Newfoundland; the passengers and crew—69 in number—were saved. Further reports increase the estimates of the number of fishermen lost in the recent storms off Newfoundland.

There are fears of outbreaks in the Chinese Empire in case of war with France; war preparations are being made in China.

A statue of Lafayette was unveiled in Le Puy, France, yesterday. King Alfonso has arrived in Paris.

The provisions of the Comte de Chambord will be made public. A general war among the Zulus is regarded as imminent.

Mr. Keene's colt Bolero won a race at Croydon yesterday.

DOMESTIC.—Frank James was acquitted yesterday, but still remains in custody. Favorable reports have been received from all parts of the State by the Ohio Republican Committee.

Professor Willard Fiske has brought an action against the executor of his wife's estate. Forest fires are reported from Massachusetts.

Two young men were drowned in the Raritan River near New Brunswick, N. J. The steamer Maid of the Mist passed through the Niagara Whirlpool yesterday.

The President passed through Pittsburgh. Lord Coleridge is in Boston.

Three men were injured in a scuffle on the sidewalk. The ruptured boiler of the Erieboat was raised yesterday and was found to be corroded on the bottom.

John Swinton and John Jarrett testified before Senator Blair's committee. The first Republican meeting of the campaign was held in Brooklyn.

No action was taken at the trunk line conference. A fire did damage to the extent of \$25,000 at No. 520 Broadway.

Mittie B. Reformer, Volusia, Amazon, Knight Templar and Jim McGowan were winners in the Sheepshead Bay races.

The Metropolitan Baseball Club was defeated by the Eclipse Club, of Louisville.

Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (412½ grains), 85 cents. Stocks opened dull and weak, but later were active, advanced rapidly and closed excited.

THE WEATHER.—Tribune local observations indicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 79°; lowest, 52°; average, 62½°.

The new Maid of the Mist, which was yesterday sent as an experiment through the Rapids and Whirlpool of Niagara, was as fortunate as her predecessor. After a brief but exciting voyage the Maid—without a crew, of course—passed all dangers and arrived in good condition at Lewiston. It is to be hoped that this success will not tempt any foolhardy persons to risk their lives in repeating the experiment.

Frank James has been acquitted. The result will not greatly surprise those who have watched the proceedings in court and noted the popular feeling in favor of the prisoner. The verdict was, of course, received with enthusiasm, and James would doubtless for a time draw crowded houses as a lecturer. All he asks, however, is to be let alone in order that he may hereafter lead a sober and a godly life. It is to be hoped that the public both in Missouri and elsewhere will gratify his wish.

There continue to be serious complaints of the injurious effect of both drouth and frost in this State and New-England. In many places not a single shower has fallen for nearly a month. The pastures are consequently bare and brown, and there will be a great falling off in the corn crop. And to these losses have been added within the last few days the damage done by the early frosts to corn, buckwheat and tobacco. The only consolation to the poor farmer under the circumstances is that the disastrous effects of the frosts would have been much greater if there had been no drouth.

Gentlemen who follow Irish agitation for a living will doubtless decorate Mr. Richard O'Shaughnessy with their unrestrained abuse. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, it will be remembered, recently resigned his seat in Parliament. He now issues a valedictory in which he informs his constituents that, in his opinion, the English people, as a whole, mean well by Ireland. Of course, the professional agitator will be greatly shocked at this sort of talk. It is his hard to picture every Englishman as the implacable foe of the entire Irish race. That he will contradict Mr. O'Shaughnessy goes without saying. At the same time he will be forced to admit that that gentleman has had excellent opportunities afforded him to form a judgment upon the point in question.

In these days when education is so generally diffused in this country, and when there is a corresponding liberality toward educational institutions, especially those of the higher grade, it seems strange to read of a college's losing a legacy of \$100,000 through failure to raise a like amount in a prescribed time. But that is what has happened to Bates College, down in Maine. It was given five years to match Mr. Bates's generous gift, but

failed. The result was that the heirs of that gentleman declined to pay the legacy. The college sued for it, and now the Supreme Court of Massachusetts sustains the decision of the lower court against the institution. Bates College can be counted upon to teach its students, among other things, that there's many a slip between the cup and the lip, and that delays are so dangerous as sometimes to cost as much as \$100,000.

One of the many rumors from China represents Li Hung Chang as favoring a peaceful solution of the questions at issue with France. He is not only the greatest soldier in the empire and the only one fitted to take command of an army waging war upon Europeans, but also an accomplished statesman who has been closely associated with foreigners and has learned to appreciate the forces of modern civilization. His conversion to a peace policy would be a most significant event and might dispel the chances of war. The rumor, however, is probably an idle tale upon which no dependence is to be placed. Li Hung Chang was evidently out of temper when he abruptly parted from M. Tricou, the French Minister, and he is too good a soldier to blurt out his secret desire for peace when the empire is rapidly drifting into war.

SOUTHERN PROGRESS.

The opening of the Northern Pacific Railroad is directing public attention for the time to the future of the great Northwest, somewhat to the disregard of other undeveloped portions of the country. Yet an exposition is in progress in Louisville which marks a new era in the industrial history of the South, and preparations are being made for a great fair in New-Orleans to be held next year, the chief feature of which will doubtless be the cotton display. These events are significant. The development which the Northwest is having and will have is phenomenal, and the South cannot hope for such good fortune. Even if its natural advantages were much greater than they are, the current of immigration toward the Pacific sets too strongly to be turned, and it will not be likely to move southward until the best portions of the Northwest have been filled. Nevertheless the progress of the Southern, and especially the Southwestern, States in manufactures and in general prosperity is one of the most interesting incidents in the history of the country. In some respects, and in a few favored localities, it may almost be said to resemble the magical growths often seen in the far West.

It is a fact not to be overlooked that this development is seen mainly in the Gulf States. Capital is seeking investment in all the States, no doubt, to a certain extent, but capitalists who have gone South on prospecting tours have come back shaking their heads over the prospects of certain portions of it, and it is in some of the Gulf States and others allied to them that the strongest evidences of a commercial change are given. The *New-Orleans Times-Democrat* has been subjecting the Governors of the States stretching from Florida to Texas to "interviews" upon this theme. The immediate object is, of course, to stimulate general interest in next year's exposition, but with all necessary allowance for this as well as for the local pride which induces each Governor to make as good an exhibit as he can for his State, the proof given of material progress is so as to leave a deep impression.

Georgia, often called the Empire State of the South, held the Atlanta Exposition as a proof of its progress, and found it a great aid at the same time. Governor McDaniel says there are in the State at least forty cotton mills of considerable capacity, besides many smaller ones, running over 300,000 spindles. Other manufacturing industries are largely represented. In agriculture great advances have been made. The grain crops have been increased, and there is a greater diversity of crops. The increase in the property assessments of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Texas within the past four years has been \$44,836,668, and fully one-third of this, or \$165,000,000, has been in Georgia alone. Alabama can set off against the Western cities that spring up almost in a night the town of Birmingham, the centre of the iron and coal district, which eleven years ago had one house, and now claims 12,000 inhabitants. The iron product of the State will be, it is said, nearly 600,000 tons this year, as compared with 191,000 in 1880—but three years ago. The coal product shows an increase in the same time from 340,000 tons to 1,200,000 tons. There are twenty cotton mills in the State, and they pay average dividends of 15 per cent.

The development of Texas, it is well known, has been great. If we are to judge by the increase in property assessment, it has been remarkable for this has risen 60 per cent in the past four years, and the increase is as great as that of all the other seven States just named combined. The vast territory and varied resources of this State make its future an interesting subject of speculation. Its mineral wealth is undeveloped, and manufactures have not been introduced to any great extent, but the products of the soil form a great source of wealth. Governor Ireland declares that the value of these, including cattle, wool and lumber, for the season just ended must be \$130,000,000. Arkansas, like Texas and Florida, has doubled its railroad mileage in the past four years. Its lumber district is being rapidly developed by Northern capital. The census of 1880 reported 319 sawmills, turning out 172,500,000 feet of lumber annually, but Governor Berry says the number of mills and the rate of production have more than quadrupled since then, and that the output is twenty times what it was in 1876. Louisiana already had a great commercial city within its borders, and the contrast is less marked, perhaps, in her case. Mississippi, which is backward when compared with some of the others, still has fourteen woolen and cotton factories, and Governor Lowry declares that the capital invested in the many manufactures of all kinds has nearly doubled in the past five years. The State has made large appropriations for the encouragement of immigration. In Florida, gigantic enterprises are on foot for redeeming and opening vast tracts of land to agriculture.

This is a new South—which is anxious for immigration, where manufactures are growing, and labor is honorable, and business ability is respected and admired. Every American is glad to see the South prosper. One thing is necessary to the continuance and increase of that prosperity—that every man there, whatever his politics, shall have the same rights and the same freedom of opinion he would enjoy in the North.

A GAIN TO FRANCE.

The resolutions passed by the Legitimists and the fantastic honors paid to the memory of the Comte de Chambord by foreign courts have been regarded with contemptuous indifference by French Republicans. The death of the last of the Bourbons and the union of the rival houses of the Monarchists have created little excitement and no dismay. The signs of giddiness and timidity evinced when Prince Plon Plon issued his manifesto have not been repeated. Republicans now seem to feel that

they can afford to despise the monarchical conspirators—their intrigues, pretensions and vagaries.

This is a distinct gain. The readiness on the part of Ministers and Deputies to give way to morbid apprehensions and to reassure now one class and then another by despotic methods of repression has been one of the most disheartening symptoms of public life in France. The leaders in the present instance have inspired courage by passing over their adversaries in silence and disdain as too contemptible to require serious attention.

TAMMANY MUST GO.

Tammany proposes to descend in force upon the State Convention at Buffalo. Mr. Kelly has issued orders to that effect and steps have been taken in each election district to carry out the programme. "If," said that eminent warrior and statesman, General Francis B. Spinola, "we could roll into Buffalo with twenty-four crowded palace cars, we would open the eyes of the 'country Democrats.' In his opinion they 'ought to take at least 1,000 men.' He is undoubtedly right as to the effect of such a delegation. It would not only open the eyes of the country Democrats but very likely close the shutters of Buffalo taxpayers. We suspect that General Spinola himself would create no slight sensation if he should 'roll into Buffalo' with his topicals all set. Precisely what the 1,000 Tammany men are expected to do after they 'roll into Buffalo' was not stated in the meeting at which the subject was brought up. Part of their duty will no doubt consist in marching in procession in full uniform—'plug' hat at an angle of forty-five degrees over the right cheek—behind a brass band. That will be sure to open the eyes of the country Democrats. They will open their eyes wider when the Tammany contingent begins to display as skirmishers in the Buffalo barrooms, and still wider when they set up a yell of applause from the galleries of the convention as Mr. John Kelly makes his triumphal entry at the head of the Tammany delegation. Ocular demonstration this will be that the process of 'turning the rascals out' has begun where the cry originated.

The representatives of the County Democracy will be interested in the spectacle. It is two years since the gentlemen composing that organization had a great popular uprising at Cooper Institute and said by the mouths of many impassioned orators and the declarations of several yards of resolutions that "Tammany must go." Mr. Kelly himself now says: "Tammany must go—to the State Convention." This is probably the nearest the County Democracy will ever get to seeing the fulfillment of their threat. Reports from the several election districts showed that 455 patriots could already be counted on to go, and it is not impossible that General Spinola's figures will be reached before the convention meets. It must be encouraging to the friends of free institutions and good government to think that nearly a thousand earnest patriots can be found in this great city who are willing to make the sacrifice of money and time required to attend a State convention at so remote a point. It would be very interesting to know who these gentlemen are, what their occupations, their probable motives and the actual amount of expense incurred in this patriotic crusade. It might add great weight to their influence if the mass of voters, and especially the "country Democrats" whom they are expected to impress, could be informed concerning their names, antecedents and present positions and understand how thoroughly unselfish they are.

And it would be well, too, for citizens of Buffalo of all parties who have listened to *The Daily Parrot's* exhortation to "Turn the rascals out," to take at least one good look at the intelligent countenances of the thousand or less representative reformers who are engaged in that enterprise. They are typical Democratic reformers—the men who will administer the offices of the Government after the "rascals" are turned out. Look at them once. If that is not enough, listen to them a few minutes. Tammany must go.

MR. CARLISLE'S "SURE THING."

The Hon. John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, seems just now to be taking his innings on the Speakership. He has been a little slow in coming to the front, but now that he is there he appears to be disposed to make up in confident assurance what he has lacked in promptness. For until within a few days we had not heard that Mr. Carlisle had made public announcement that he had a "sure thing." Mr. Samuel Cox was the first, we believe, to make this statement concerning his own candidacy, but it being Mr. Cox's invariable custom to run for the Speakership whenever his party has a majority in the House, and to begin his canvass with this proclamation, it had, we grieve to say, no other effect than that which Mr. Cox so often strives for and frequently succeeds in producing, of exciting a general smile. He held the "sure thing," however, for several weeks, until Mr. Randall, who had been keeping himself diligently in the background until his connections were all made, dropped the remark casually into a convenient reporter's ear that he also had a "sure thing" and entertained no doubt whatever of his own election to the Speakership. And now Mr. Carlisle, having been layed by a correspondent of *The Louisville Courier-Journal*, has suffered the confession to be drawn from him that he, too, enjoys a comfortable certainty of being the Speaker of the next Democratic House.

Mr. Carlisle's assurance goes somewhat farther than this. He is confident not only that he will beat Mr. Randall, who is generally looked upon as his most formidable opponent in the race, but that this result will presently become so apparent to Mr. Randall himself that he will withdraw his name and leave the field free. The Kentucky candidate is reported to have expressed his mind with great candor concerning his Pennsylvania opponent, but criticism and compliment are so deftly mixed in the expression that there may be doubts as to how Mr. Randall will view it upon the whole. He considers Mr. Randall "somewhat crafty within the lines of party organization," but still practically honorable, and too good a Democrat to think of seeking the Speakership at the hazard of party interests.

Viewing the matter in that light he said the present indications gave him reason to believe that Mr. Randall "would really not permit his 'name to go before the caucus, as he knows he 'would suffer defeat.' We doubt if Mr. Carlisle can be beaten for reelection anywhere, even in his own Kentucky. Here Mr. Randall who is generally believed to be the leading candidate for Speaker; and, if any dependence can be placed upon the expression of sentiment in the party newspaper, with the odds overwhelmingly in his favor—and Mr. Carlisle calmly puts him on the back and puts him away with the remark that he is 'too good a Democrat to think of seeking the Speakership at the hazard of party interests.' Verily, if 'cheek' is to win the race, Carlisle is not far out in counting his chance a certainty.

Moreover, he is a candidate also for United States Senator, the office for which the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn announced himself a candi-

date a few days ago when he withdrew upward from the Speakership contest. Mr. Blackburn's remarks upon the obvious impropriety of being a candidate for both Speaker and United States Senator do not seem to have impressed his colleague with very great force. Mr. Carlisle does say, however, that he is not a candidate for the Senatorship "in the sense in which it is 'commonly viewed—but holding, and trickstering for the vote of the General Assembly.' And this we presume has incidental reference to Mr. Blackburn's statement that having withdrawn from the Speakership contest he should devote his energies to that for Senator. Mr. Blackburn's left-hander on the impropriety of running for both offices is answered by a "side-winder" on the shamefulness of a "button-holing and trickstering for the vote of the General Assembly."

What new aspect Mr. Carlisle's claim of another "sure thing" will give the Speakership contest remains to be seen. We do not, however, anticipate Mr. Randall's immediate withdrawal from the race on account of his being "too good a Democrat to think of seeking the Speakership at the hazard of party interests." He will doubtless read Mr. Carlisle's views with a smile. There remain nearly two months before the election of Speaker. Who is the next Democrat with a "sure thing?" Call Springer.

CHAIRMAN HENSEL'S KEYNOTE.

No virtue approaches so near to being immaculate as the political virtue of a Democrat who happens to reside in a Republican State. Chairman Hensel of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee illustrated this truth in the keynote speech he made in that State last Monday evening. He is said to believe that the prospects of the Pennsylvania Democracy are not so hopeless as they are generally supposed to be, and consequently the note he struck was pretty high and strong. It doubtless outlines the position from which the Democracy will contest the canvass of this year. Charges of Republican misdoings abound, of course, and claims of Democratic superiority are equally numerous. Mr. Hensel appears to be a Democrat much after the pattern of the notorious John G. Thompson, of Ohio. They both believe apparently that the prime requisites in winning a victory are to present a bold front to the enemy and to impress an opponent with the conviction that they are in earnest.

As might have been expected, Mr. Hensel made a vigorous defence of the course pursued by his party in the Legislature on the apportionment question. He was particularly eloquent over his desire to see a fair division of the State into Congressional districts. And a fair division, in his opinion, is one based upon the vote cast by the respective parties. That is an impartial and an easy position for a Democrat to assume in a Republican State. But if it is a good rule to apply to the Republicans, why is it not equally applicable to the Democrats? Suppose the Democratic Legislatures of South Carolina and Mississippi had followed the plan laid down by Mr. Hensel as the right one in arranging Congressional districts. In each of these States there is an undoubted Republican majority of 20,000 or 30,000 votes, but by ballot-box stuffing and false counting the Democrats gained control of the Legislatures and consequently of the reapportionment. In each State the most unblushing gerrymandering was resorted to to cheat the Republicans out of their rights. One district in Mississippi and one in South Carolina was conceded to the party in the majority, and the minority party grabbed every other district. Does Mr. Hensel call that an apportionment according to the strength of the respective parties? His opinion on the subject would be interesting. These are only two instances among a dozen which could be cited to prove the unfair and grasping spirit shown by the Democratic party wherever it has control. So if Mr. Hensel is anxious for fairness in politics, he can find an ample field for exercising it within the lines of his own party without assuming a virtue in a locality where he has not the power to put it into practice.

There is one other point in Mr. Hensel's speech which deserves attention. He favored the abolition of the internal revenue system, but if it was continued he urged that the revenue resulting from the whiskey and tobacco tax be divided among the counties. This, as it will be readily seen, is only a modified form of the plan advocated in the Pennsylvania Republican platform of disposing of the surplus revenue. The latter plan was to divide this surplus among the States. Chairman Hensel proposes to divide it among the counties. The Democratic press has been particularly eloquent over the enormity of the Republican proposition. It was assumed that the Republican party throughout the country was committed to the plan, and great haste was made to manufacture as much political capital as possible out of it. Now that the chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee has advocated a proposition which to all intents and purposes is the same, it will be curious to see how his advice will be received by the papers of his party.

HOW OVER-TRADING IS FOSTERED.

The establishment of another exchange, to be especially devoted to dealings in certain descriptions of produce, is advocated as if it would surely prove a public benefit. But it is doubtful whether these organizations, when they do not restrict transactions to actual transfers of property, are not harmful to all legitimate trade. They establish rules devised by dealers on purpose to "facilitate trade," and by that mean to encourage as much trading as they can. Hence "options" on future months in grain and provisions, and "futures" in cotton, and other devices of a similar nature in other trades, are recognized and supported by rules. A certain time, say one day, is allowed for payment or delivery on ordinary transactions, and that greatly "facilitates" the operations of those who buy and sell several times the same day. Banks are established for the especial purpose of loaning on property in elevators, or warehouses, or in pipes and tanks. These and many other arrangements of latter-day commercial organization, whether designed to help legitimate business or not, certainly tend to cause over-trading.

As this is denied by many, let us look at the practical working of these devices. Jones has \$10,000, and believes that wheat is a purchase. In the absence of organized exchanges, he could buy outright say 8,000 bushels of wheat, have it delivered, pay storage on it, and sell it when he pleased. In no case could he lose himself, or cause anybody else to lose, more than the money he actually has, in such a transaction. But now Jones goes into a factory set up for the purpose of manufacturing prices, and buys a contract to deliver wheat in September. A small deposit having been made by buyer and seller, Jones has four-fifths or nine-tenths of his money left. He sees that the people who are trying to manufacture lower prices will succeed for the moment unless more money is brought to the rescue on the purchasing side, and he burns to multiply his expected profits by five or ten, and so he buys more contracts. Presently he finds that he has agreed to take

100,000 bushels of wheat or more, and a sudden fall of one-tenth or less in the price might not only sweep away all his money, but leave him in debt to his antagonist, his broker, or the banker.

Or he buys oil, receives the pipe-line certificate, lends them at once to some other dealer who is "short," and with the money proceeds to buy more oil, and still more, until he has anywhere from 50,000 to 200,000 barrels theoretically belonging to him, on an actual capital of \$10,000. A sudden fall may not only ruin him, but others. He buys stocks, say 100 shares; uses them as collateral at a bank for \$8,000, and with the money buys more, and so on; or takes the simpler mode of buying on a margin through a broker. The practical result is the same in both cases; the amount of property bought far exceeds the real capital of the buyer, and he actually risks not only his own money, but that of a broker, or a bank, or both. In a sudden panic, when there are thousands of such transactions outstanding, it is simply impossible that all who wish to sell should find purchasers. Such panics come, from time to time, in every market, when banks or brokers, or other dealers, are obliged to bear the risks for many speculators who have bought more than they could pay for. But such panics are sure to recur with greater frequency, in proportion as the exchanges make it easy for everybody to risk more money than he possesses. It is very questionable, to say the least, whether such organizations do not hurt legitimate business more than they help it.

Young pugilists: No; you are wrong. Of the Police Commissioners only Judge Matthews is a lawyer. Mr. Mason is a cabinet-maker and Mr. French and Mr. Nichols are—well, they are professional politicians. But it is true that they are all equally ignorant of the laws against prize-fighting. At any rate they do not enforce them.

A Toronto lady, if *The Boston Post* has been correctly informed, got to laughing so violently the other day that it became necessary to summon a physician. *The Post* does not mention what she was laughing at. Perhaps it was at the Democratic party's posing as a reformer and exclaiming, with the sigh of a Pecksniff, the tears of an alligator and the appetite of a Shylock, that the Republican party must go. No wonder the intelligent Torontoist almost killed herself laughing. The spectacle is one well calculated to throw a graven image into convulsions of merriment.

And now comes the news that "the Mexican authorities would be delighted" to have Slade and Mitchell fight at some point in Mexico. We may be permitted to doubt if the pugilists will act upon this suggestion. They owe it to the profession of which they are honored members not to lower the standard of the prize ring by permitting it to become Mexicanized.

Indications are not wanting that there is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction in Manitoba at the policy pursued by the Dominion Government toward that province. A few days ago a correspondent of *The Winnipeg Free Press* argued that the people of Manitoba and the Northwest generally would be abundantly justified in organizing a movement looking to the secession of that part of the Dominion from the other provinces. The grievances which he alleges are, an unjust taxation for the benefit of Eastern manufacturers, the monopoly of railway transportation by one company, and the exclusion of settlers from large tracts of the best land, which has been granted to speculators. *The Toronto Globe*, while admitting that these grievances exist, deprecates such a violent remedy as secession and counsels constitutional agitation. But it is not just apparent what agitation will do for the people of Manitoba, if the General Government is unwilling to do justice to them. Altogether, outside of Canada proper, the consolidation of the British provinces into a united government appears to be looked upon as a doubtful blessing.

"One touch of nature," etc. The chances are that Jay Gould's testimony as to the efficacy of prayer will furnish the text for a majority of the sermons in this city and Brooklyn next Sunday.

A clerical correspondent imparts to *The London Times* a novel method of circumventing the Suez Canal monopoly of M. de Lesseps. He calls upon England to make a canal from the Mediterranean to a certain point in the desert, and another canal from the Red Sea to another point within a quarter of a mile of the first point. Then a ship railway could be constructed over the half mile separating the two canals. It could then be truthfully said that no canal was constructed from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea, and M. de Lesseps's alleged rights would not be infringed. The plucky French canal-builder must be a veritable boy to the English people when a reputable clergyman can lend his name to such a quibbling scheme as this.

A gentleman named Preston, who was badly served in a restaurant, and on refusing the half-cooked viands was "knocked out" by the indignant waiter who had served him, is determined, so he says, to test the question of how far a hotel or restaurant-keeper is responsible for the conduct of his employees by bringing a suit for damages. It will be a novel and interesting one, we hope, a successful suit.

The Charleston News is fearful that the election of Randall to the Speakership "would convince so many Democrats that there is no life or help in the party that there would be apt to be a terrible lukewarmness at the next election." *The News* misapprehends the situation. No position the party may take on the tariff, nor any choice it may make for Speaker, can produce "lukewarmness"; but if the notion gets abroad that it favors Senator Pendleton's Civil Service Reform and competitive examinations, there will be not merely "lukewarmness," but positive coldness.

And so Mr. Cleveland is reorganizing his team for the Presidency. Of course he has a right to amuse himself in that way if he wants to. But it might occur to him that it might occur to the Democratic National Convention that a Democratic Governor who couldn't get his nominations confirmed by a Democratic Senate scarcely weighed enough for a Presidential candidate.

"It may be said," remarks *The Utica Observer*, "that the Democratic party of New-York was never so thoroughly united as now." Yes, indeed; and with equal truth "it may be said" that Colonel Ingersoll wrote all the Moody and Sankey hymns, or that "Jeff" Davis founded the Republican party, or that General Butler was the original of Little Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." It may be said, but it isn't said except possibly by some able and irrepressible member of the firm of Annanias, Sapphira & Co.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Hester Clymer and wife are among the late guests of the season at Cape May.

Governor Jarvis and wife, of North Carolina, are in Boston, the guests of Governor Butler.

Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond will attend the coming musical festival at Worcester, Mass., as the guest of the association.

Mr. D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nasby) has been visiting Philadelphia, and is described by a reporter there as looking "a bit more rotund and a shade less ruddy than in his old days at the 'Confederate X Roads.'"

The late Judge Black, writes a correspondent, had his right arm broken in eleven places by a railroad accident in 1808, and it never after with was of much use to him. He learned to write with his left hand after he was sixty years of age, and wrote in the round, precise back-hand of a painstaking novice.

better looking man than he was at forty or fifty, perhaps better looking than he ever was before. His hair and beard had been originally black, but now appeared to be quite gray—an iron-gray, probably; but the white hairs among the black are not formidable except on close inspection. His whiskers and mustache are clipped short, though not so short as those of his brother Tecumseh, whose face always looks like a stubble field. John culti-vates a reasonable length of hair, as well as beard, and has no bald patch. He is in better flesh than he ever was before, which improves his appearance very much, though he still towers like a liberty pole when he rises from his chair. As a rule, his tissues accumulate with age, but the tall Senator will not, if he lives to be a hundred years old, become corpulent. His voice is strong and clear, though not what would be called resonant. He speaks in private conversation, as he does in public, in even tones, with a strong single or emphatic, and utterly without affectation; and when something remotely akin to humor creeps into his talk he looks as though he was on the point of apoplegizing. He looks more, like a successful business man than a statesman.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Assistant-Secretary New has received a dispatch from Secretary Folger at Geneva, N. Y., requesting him to forward any mail. Treasury officials expect him here tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Sen. J. G. D. Amador Valente, the First Secretary of the Brazilian Legation, has returned to Washington from his vacation, and will be charged d'Affaires during the absence of the Minister.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Professor Simon Newcomb, who has been making a tour of European observatories, has returned to this city and relieved Lieutenant Sturdy, who has been acting Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac office during the past year.

GENERAL NOTES.

The latest form of the Pacific coast cry, "The Chinese must go," is found in *The Sacramento Record-Union* which says that many Chinese cooks are afflicted with leprosy.

Mr. "Buffalo Bill" seems to be unfortunate with his "Wild West" animals. An unruly buffalo escaped during a performance in Philadelphia the other day, and after creating a stampede generally without hurting any one, ran head-on against a tree and fell dead.

California furnishes a case of the quickest courtship probably on record. A wealthy widow of San Francisco, and a well-known hotel-keeper of Oakland met for the first time a few days ago, and in